

## STU

STU'TTER. } n. f. [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesita-  
 STU'TTERER. } tion; a stammerer.  
 Many *stutters* are very choleric, choler inducing a dryness  
 in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STY. n. f. [Teige, Saxon.]  
 1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,  
 That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,  
 My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*  
 When her hogs had mis'd their way,  
 Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,  
 And whistl'd all the way. *Gay.*  
 May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,  
 And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*  
 Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,  
 To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*  
 With what ease  
 Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
 Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.  
 Here you *sty* me  
 In this hard rock, while you do keep from me  
 The rest of th' island. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To STY. v. n. To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*  
 STY'GIAN. adj. [*Stygian*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertain-  
 ing to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.  
 At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng  
 Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STY'LE. n. f. [*Stylus*, Latin.]  
 1. Manner of writing with regard to language.  
 Happy  
 That can translate the stubbornness of fortune  
 Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakespeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon  
 so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Mere.*  
 Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of  
 a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,  
 How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*  
 2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*  
 There was never yet philosopher,  
 That could endure the toothach patiently,  
 However they have writ the *style* of gods,  
 And make a pilch at chance and sufferance. *Shakespeare.*

Title, appellation.  
 Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt  
 know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-  
 tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear  
 Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!  
 Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain.  
 Propitious hear our pray'r, *Dryden's Æn.*

Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,  
 Whose purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Course of writing. Unusual.  
 While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,  
 To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.  
 6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.  
 Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched  
 with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a  
 span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.  
*Style* is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,  
 which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and  
 long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and  
 seed-vessel. *Ray.*

8. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court  
 in its way of proceeding. *Aylfe's Parergon.*

To STYLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To call; to term; to  
 name.  
 The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should  
 be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that I shall end  
 The strife which thou call'st evil, but we *style*  
 The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions  
 May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Sephy.*  
 Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought  
 to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one  
 who shall stand out. *Lake.*

His conduct might have made him *stild*  
 A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'TICK. adj. [*stycticus*; *stycticus*, Fr.] This is usually writ-  
 ten *styctic*. See STY'TICK. The same as astringent; but  
 generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or  
 those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

## STU

essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *styptic*,  
*Abutmet on Aliment.*  
 STY'TICK. n. f. [Properly *stypticity*.] The power of stanch-  
 ing blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their  
*stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Feyer.*

To STY'TICK. v. a. [See STY'TICK.] To forge on an anvil.  
 By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,  
 I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakespeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. adj. [from *suadeo*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.  
 SUA'SIVE. adj. [from *suadeo*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.  
 It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its  
 command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had  
 the force of coercion, and despotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. adj. [*suasorius*, Latin.] Having tendency to per-  
 suade.

SUA'VITY. n. f. [*suavitas*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]  
 1. Sweetness to the senses.  
 She desired them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.  
 SUB, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.  
 SUB'ACID. adj. [*sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small de-  
 gree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,  
 not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-*  
*acid* in all plants. *Abutmet on Aliment.*

SUB'ACRID. adj. [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small  
 degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacid*, or  
 a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Feyer.*

To SUB'ACT. v. a. [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.  
 Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but  
 endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUB'ACTION. n. f. [*subactio*, Latin.] The act of reducing to  
 any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any  
 thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,  
 or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;  
 whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in  
 which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the  
 nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUB'ALTERN. adj. [*subalternus*, French.] Inferior; subordi-  
 nate; that which in different respects is both superior and in-  
 ferior. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,  
 upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Ad.*

Love's *subalterns*, a dutious band,  
 Like watchmen round their chief appear;  
 Each had his lantern in his hand,  
 And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining  
 against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after  
 he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the  
 spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily  
 increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered  
 as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watt.*

SUB'ALTERNATE. adj. [*subalternatus*, Latin.] Succeeding by  
 turns. *Diss.*

SUB'ASTRINGENT. adj. [*sub* and *stringent*.] Astringent in a  
 small degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. n. f. [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.  
 They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messen-  
 gers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Aylfe's Parerg.*

SUBCELESTIAL. adj. [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the  
 heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but  
 more faint resemblances of these. *Glaro, Scyl.*

SUBCH'ANTER. n. f. [*sub* and *chanter*; *successor*, Lat.] The  
 deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. adj. [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]  
*Subclavian* is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-  
 der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-*  
*clavian* division, doth equidistantly communicate its activity  
 unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*  
 vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-  
 perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation  
 to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. n. f. [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordi-  
 nate or secondary constellation.  
 As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant  
 the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with  
 what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary  
 eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. adj. [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an in-  
 ferior degree.  
 If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-*  
*contraries*; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a  
 tree. These may be both true together, but they can never  
 be both false. *Hart.*

SUBCONTRACTED. *4*

## SUB

SUBCONTRACTED. part. adj. [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted  
 after a former contract.  
 Your claims,  
 I bar it in the interest of my wife;  
 'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,  
 And I her husband contradict your banes. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SURCUTANEOUS. adj. [*sub* and *cutaneous*.] Lying under the  
 skin.

SUBDE'ACON. n. f. [*subdeacon*, Latin.]  
 In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the  
 deacon's servant. *Aylfe's Pa. ergon.*

SUBDE'AN. n. f. [*subdean*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.  
 Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such  
 confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and  
 not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Aylfe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. adj. [*sub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one  
 part of ten.

SUBDEMONSTRIOUS. adj. [*sub* and *demonstr*.] Scoffing or ridi-  
 culing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subdemonstrious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:  
 it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mere.*

SUBDIT'TIOUS. adj. [*subditi*, Latin.] Put secretly in the  
 place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSE. v. a. [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify  
 again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it  
 into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdiver-*  
*sify* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. v. a. [*subdividere*, French; *sub* and *divide*.]  
 To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rite of eight, in tones, there be two becomels, or half  
 notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but  
 seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into  
 half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number  
 thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-  
 tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,  
 When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *R. common.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into  
 colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,  
 in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine  
 worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. n. f. [*subdivison*, French; from *subdivide*.]  
 1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in  
 order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*  
*division*; as when a year is divided into months, each month  
 into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther *sub-*  
 divided into minutes and seconds. *Watt's Logic.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.  
 How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so  
 many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurd-  
 ity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many  
 reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,  
 palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDOLOUS. adj. [*subdulus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.  
 To SUBDUCE. v. a. [*subducere*, Latin.]  
 To SUBDUCE. } v. a. [*subducere*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.  
 Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part  
 Not proof enough such object to sustain;  
 Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps  
 More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.  
 Take the other operation of arithmetic, *subduction*: if out  
 of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations  
 we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it  
 was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. n. f. [from *subducere*.]  
 1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,  
 which it communicated from the time of their first creation,  
 they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of  
 the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.  
 Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetic, *subduc-*  
*tion*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent genera-  
 tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten  
 than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be  
 infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. v. a. [from *subducere*, or *subducere*, Latin.]  
 1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.  
 Nothing could have *subduc'd* nature  
 To such a lowliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subduced* under me.  
 2 Sa. xxii. 40. *Milton.*

If ought were worthy to *subduce*  
 The soul of man.  
 2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.  
 Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subduce* it. Gen. i. 28.

## SUB

Augustus Cæsar *subdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*  
 To overcome in battle, and *subdue*  
 Nations, and bring home *subals*. *Milton.*

The Romans made the times the standard of their *sub-*  
 when they *subdued* the world. *Stat.*

3. To tame; to subact.  
 Nor is't unwholesome to *subduce* the land  
 By often exercise; and where before  
 You broke the earth, again to plow. *Milton's Pervit.*

SUBDU'EMENT. n. f. [from *subducere*.] Conquest. A word not  
 used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,  
 As hot as Perseus, hur thy Phrygian steed,  
 Bravely despoiling torments and *subduing*. *Shakespeare.*

SUBDU'ER. n. f. [from *subducere*.] Conqueror; tamer.  
 Great god of might, that reignest in the mind,  
 And all the body to thy held dost frame;  
 Victor of gods, *subdue* of mankind,  
 That dost the lions and tell thy ers tame,  
 Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Their curious eye  
 Discerns their great *subducer's* awful mien  
 And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subducers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness  
 and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Art. med.*

SUBDU'LE. } adj. [*subdupl*, Fr. *sub* and *duplus*, Latin.]  
 SUBDUPLICATE. } Contain one part of two.

As one of these under *subdupl* doth abate half of that heaviness  
 which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to  
 be in a *subdupl* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate  
 half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* propor-  
 tion, and three a *subsextuple*. *Milton's Math. & az.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of  
 the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subdupl* te  
 proportion of the forces. *Not n's Opt.*

SUBJ'ACENT. adj. [*subjacent*, Latin.] Lying under.  
 The superficial parts of rocks and mountains are washed  
 away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJ'ECT. v. a. [*subjectus*, Latin.]  
 1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as fast  
 To the *subverted* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name:  
 In one short view, *subjet* d to our eye,  
 Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to subjection; to make subordinate; to make  
 submissive.

I think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name  
 Shall lose of lustre, by *subjetting* rage  
 To the cool dictates of experience'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.  
 I live on bread like you, feel want like you,  
 Taste grief, need friends, like you. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

How can you say to me, I am a king?  
 I see thee, in that fatal hour,  
*Subjected* to the victor's cruel pow'r,  
 Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into  
 the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who  
 is so in his understanding. *Lake.*

4. To expose; to make liable.  
 If the vessels yield, it *subjetts* the person to all the inconve-  
 niences of an erroneous circulation. *A. butch.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.  
 God is not bound to *subjet* his ways of operation to the  
 scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing  
 but what we must comprehend. *Lake.*

6. To make subservient.  
*Subjected* to his service angel-wings.

SUBJECT. adj. [*subjectus*, Latin.]  
 1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,  
 Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale  
 To see the fight. *Shakespeare's Troilus and C. effida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.  
 Ehu was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people  
 and government, and was himself prince over them. *Lake.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.  
 Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;  
 And he the noble image of my youth  
 Is overpread with them. *Shakespeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,  
 And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual  
 or material.  
 I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. n. f. [*subject*, French.]  
 1. One who lives under the dominion of another.  
 Every *subject's* duty is the king's,  
 But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,  
 As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
 The